



Rebel Underground

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Major John C. Hutto Camp #443
Jasper, Alabama

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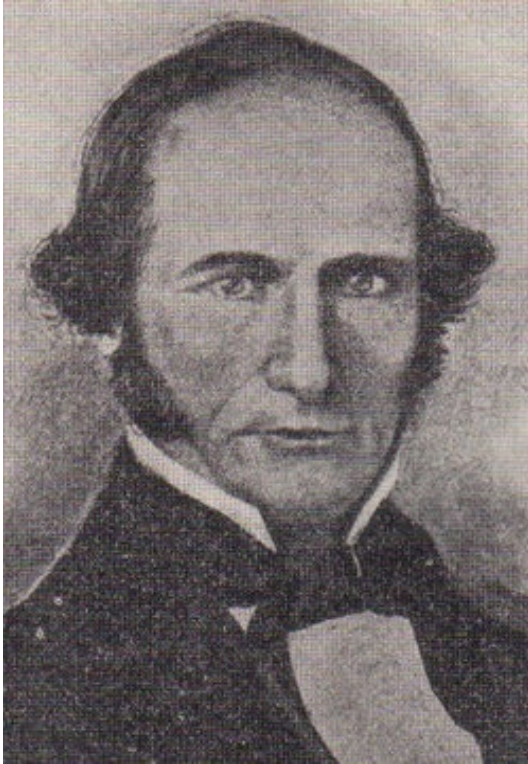
1920's



Join the Major John C. Hutto
Camp at the Jasper Car Show
Saturday, October 20, 2018

Major John C. Hutto Camp
October Meeting Notice
Sunday, 21 October 2018 - 2:00 pm

Speaker for October is historian Pat
Morrison who is a member of the
Walker County Bicentennial Planning
Committee



Confederate General John Manasco

**Early Representatives of Walker County,
Alabama (from FIFTY-FIVE YEARS IN
WEST ALABAMA printed in the
Tuscaloosa Gazette August 12, 1886)
by Hon. E. A. Powell**

General John Manasco made his debut as a member of the House from Walker county. He was subsequently elected to the same position in the following years, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1863, 1865, and once or twice since reconstruction.

He was also elected to the constitutional convention of 1875. In all these positions he was watchful and faithful to the trusts reposed in him, according to his ideas of the duties and powers of government. He was and is a Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democrat; considers the Alabama or constitution of 1819, the next thing to the perfection of human reason.

He very closely adheres to the doctrine that,

that people is governed best who are governed least. Consequently he has generally opposed all kind of restrictive laws, and especially those restricting the sale of intoxicants, not so much on the grounds that he really advocates the sale, but on the grounds that it is an unauthorized limitation in our personal rights.

In 1860 when the storm-cloud of sectionalism was lowering over the country, and when the hearts of many of the true lovers of his country stood APPALLED at the prospect, General Manasco espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglas, as the representative of the true Democracy of the country, and whose election would be more likely to avert the pending storm than that of either of the other candidates.

And, after the election of Mr. Lincoln, he was opposed to secession until it became an accomplished fact. But when the fact was accomplished and the contest was

inaugurated, (sic) the South had no truer friend and supporter than he.

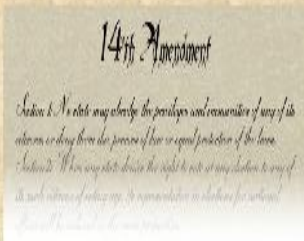
After the war was over, he took the true conservative ground that it was the duty of all good citizens to throw their influence in the scale of law and order so that the country would be restored to civil authority at the earliest practical period.

But while this was his position he had no words with which he could adequately express his contempt and loathing of the carpet-bagger and scalawag. General Manasco still lives in Walker county, I think his eighty-fourth year, highly respected by all parties.

One remarkable fact connected with the history of the General, is that notwithstanding he has always been a decided partizan and always spoke his sentiments without reserve, he made but few if any personal enemies.

The Fourteenth Amendment

- The 14th Amendment granted full citizenship to all people born in the United States.
- The Radicals then made ratification of the amendment another requirement for southern states to be readmitted



Reconstruction Acts - United States [1867, 1868]

All Americans should understand how the 14th Amendment was ratified, and therefore should be repealed. The Reconstruction Acts was U.S. legislation enacted in 1867–68 that outlined the conditions under which the Southern states would be readmitted to the Union following the American Civil War (1861–65). The bills were largely written by the Radical Republicans in the U.S. Congress, and included the 14th Amendment.

After the war ended in 1865, the debate intensified over how the former Confederate states would rejoin the United States. Pres. Andrew Johnson indicated that he would pursue lenient Reconstruction policies. However, he faced opposition from the Radical Republicans, a powerful anti-slavery faction within Congress that was committed to enfranchisement and equal rights for freed blacks. These politicians favored more stringent measures, and they largely crafted the Reconstruction Acts. The first bill called

for the 10 “rebel States” to be divided into five districts under military control; only Tennessee was excluded because it had already been readmitted.

The so-called Rebel states were required to apply for entrance back into the Union from a Union that the Radical Republicans claimed the rebel states never left. Go figure.

The states were also required to craft new constitutions, which had to include universal male suffrage and needed approval by the U.S. Congress. In addition, they had to ratify the 14th Amendment, which granted citizenship and equal rights to former slaves. After completing the requirements, the states would be readmitted to the Union. The 14th Amendment was written into law (never ratified by the required number of states) at the point of a bayonet.

America has been in decline, practicing Marxist ideology, for 155 years. The

oppression was brought about by Lincoln's invasion of the South in 1861. Lincoln raised his fist at the South. Big government been running amuck and gaining more power ever since. Lincoln's idea of government - if they won't stay and pay my tariffs peacefully - shoot' em.

Congress approved the Reconstruction bill in February 1867, and then on March 2 it overrode Johnson's veto. Three more acts were later enacted (two in 1867 and one in 1868), which concerned how the constitutions would be created and passed at the state level. A legal case (Ex Parte McCordle) arose over the constitutionality of military occupation in the South—thereby bringing into question the legality of the Reconstruction measures. The suit was brought under the Habeas Corpus Act of 1867, and the Radical Republicans responded by stripping the Supreme Court of its power to hear appeals involving that act. Congress again overrode Johnson's veto, and

in 1869 the court dismissed the case, stating that it lacked jurisdiction.

The former Confederate states began rejoining the Union in 1868 under threat of force, with Georgia being the last state to be readmitted, on July 15, 1870.

**Very thought-provoking soliloquy
written by a woman two years after
the War Between the States! - by
Donna R Causey**

This really provides insight into the state of a young woman's mind in 1868. Slim pickings were available for the young ladies of 1868. Most marriage age men were either maimed, or dead from war, or too poor to support a wife.

**Transcribed from The Shelby Guide,
October 1, 1868
A YOUNG LADY'S SOLILOQUY**



Young Lady Before the War for Southern
Independence

Useless, aimless drifting through life, what was I born for? For somebody's wife my mother says. Well, that being true, somebody keeps himself entirely from view; and if

nought but marriage will settle my fate, I believe I shall die in an unsettled state.

For, though, I am not ugly—pray what woman is? – you might easily find a more beautiful phiz: and then, as for temper and manners, 'tis plain he who seeks for perfection will seek here in vain.

Nay in spite of these drawbacks, my heart is perverse, and I should not feel grateful “for better or for worse,” to take the first booby that graciously came and offered me those treasures, his home and his name.

I think then my chances of marriage are small; but why should I think of such chances at all?

My brothers are, all of them younger than I, yet they thrive in the world, why not let me try? I know that in business I'm not an adept, because from such business most strictly I'm kept.

But— this is the question that troubles my mind, why am I not trained up to work of some kind? Uselessly, aimlessly, drifting through life. Why should I wait to be Somebody's wife?



Poor Impoverished Southern Woman After the War for Southern Independence

HUTTO CAMP OFFICERS

Commander James R. Blackston
1st Lt. Cmd. John Tubbs
2nd Lt. Cmd. Jeremy Jackson
Adjutant Trent Harris
Chaplain Barry Cook
Communications. Gene Herren
Facebook Brandon Prescott
. Jeremy Jackson
Newsletter Editor James Blackston

Website: www.huttocamp.com

Email: fair@huttocamp.com



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The *Rebel Underground* is dedicated to bringing our readers the very best of important news concerning Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We are not ashamed of our Confederate History and Southern Heritage. We dare to defend our rights.